**VICTORIA JUNIOR COLLEGE**

**JC 2 PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 2017**

**H2 GEOGRAPHY** **9751/02**

**Paper 2 INSERT** **3 hours**

**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**.

The Insert contains all the Resources referred to in the questions.

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**Resource 1 for Question 1**

**A photo of a street in Chinatown, Singapore taken by the students**

**Resource 2 for Question 1**

**Map of Chinatown provided by the Singapore Tourism Board**



LEGEND :

| ★ | Place of Interest | S | Shopping | 🍽 | Food & Beverage | H | Hotel | E | Embassy / Consulate |
| MRT | MRT Station | TAXI | Taxi Stand | B | Bus Stop | ⎯ | Overhead Bridge | ⊦-⊣ | Pedestrian Underpass |
| ✉ | Post Office | | Mosque | | Buddhist / Taoist Temple | | Hindu Temple | | |

**Emergency Numbers:**
- Touristline — 1800-736 2000
- Complaints Hotline — 1800-736 3366
- Flight Information — 1800-542 4422
- Police — 999
- Ambulance and Fire Brigade — 995

**Hospital 24-Hour Emergency Assistance:**
- Mount Elizabeth — (65) 6731 2218
- Gleneagles — (65) 6535 8833
- Mount Alvernia — (65) 6347 6210
- Raffles Hospital — (65) 6311 1555
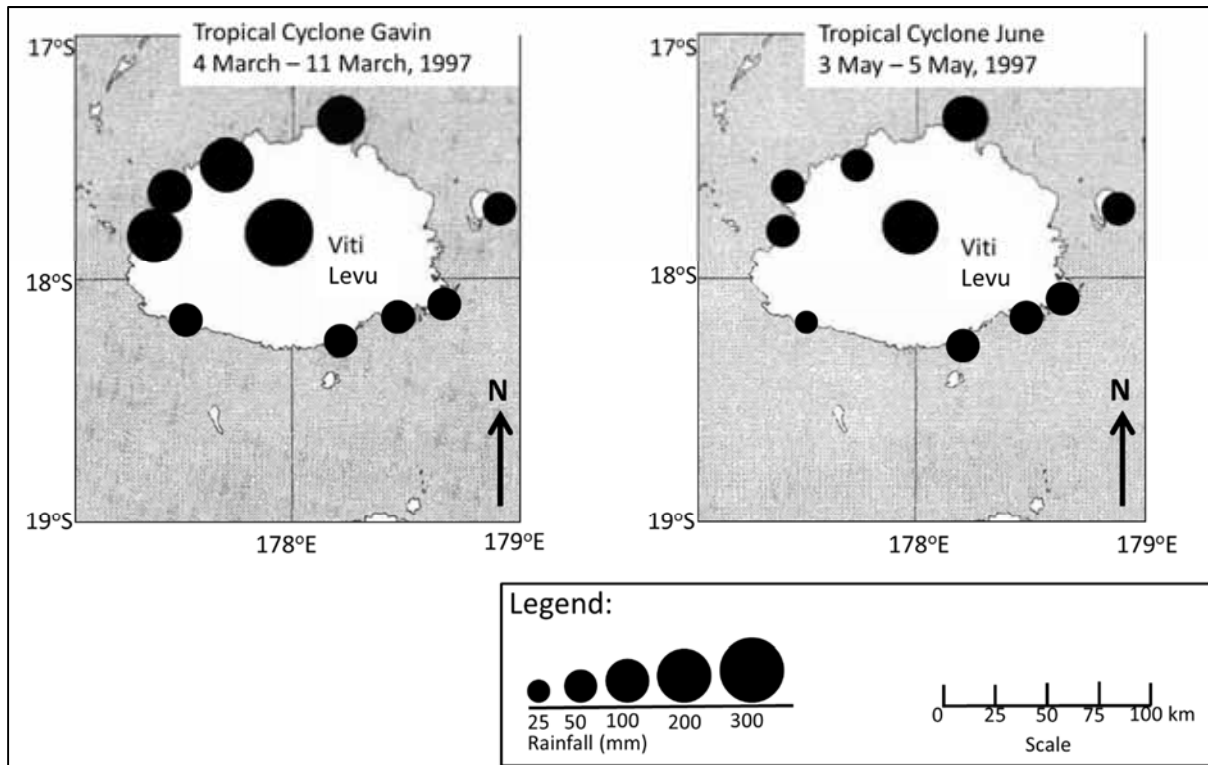
**Resource 3 for Question 1**

**Questionnaire used by students for their investigation**

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1. Do you live and/or work in the Chinatown district?
   - ☐ Yes  (Please specify how long you have lived/worked here: _____)
   - ☐ No

2. What are the 3 aspects you like most about the Chinatown district? (Rank your choices)

   __ Architecture           __ Public transport
   __ Shopping              __ Cleanliness
   __ Places of interest      __ Street decoration
   __ Food                __ Others (Please specify: _____)

3. What are the 3 aspects you dislike most about the Chinatown district? (Rank your choices)

   __ Architecture           __ Public transport
   __ Shopping              __ Cleanliness
   __ Places of interest      __ Street decoration
   __ Food                __ Others (Please specify: _____)

4. Do you agree with the following statements?

|  | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neutral | Disagree | Strongly Disagree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a) Chinatown caters well to different groups of people. |  |  |  |  |  |
| b) Chinatown has a good mix of businesses. |  |  |  |  |  |
| c) Chinatown is more suited for tourists than for locals. |  |  |  |  |  |

**Resource 4 for Question 2**

**Distribution of maximum rainfall recorded in one day during Tropical Cyclone Gavin and Tropical Cyclone June in Viti Levu**



**Resource 5 for Question 2**

**Changes in discharge in Rewa River in Viti Levu which was affected by tropical cyclones in 1997**
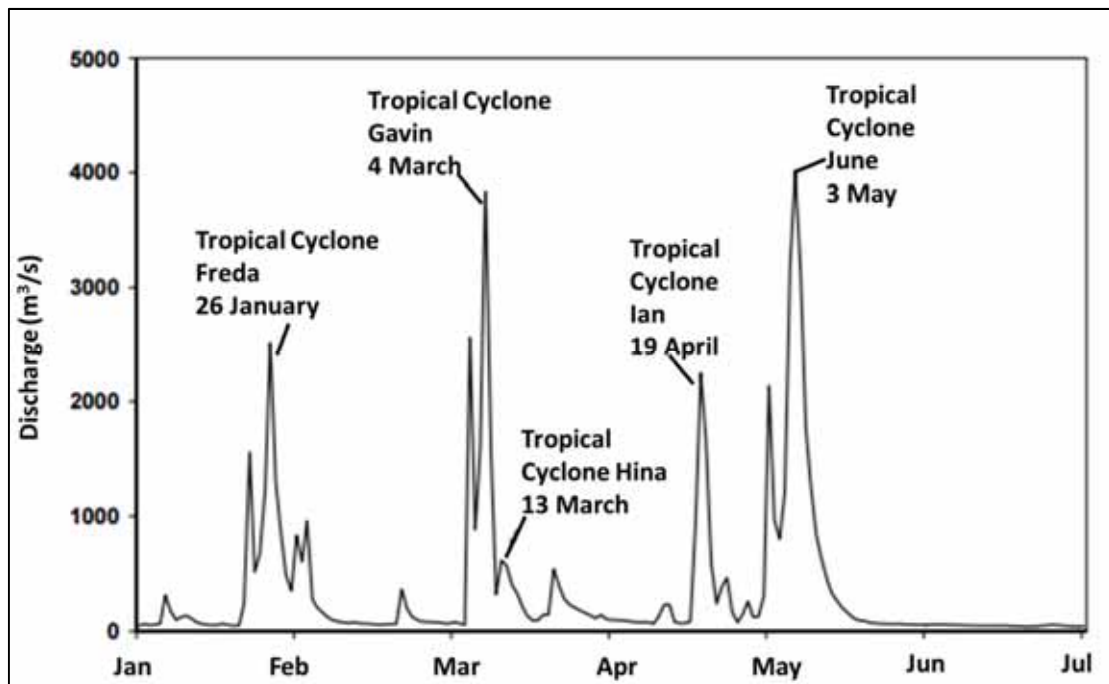
**Resource 6 for Question 2**

**Map of Rewa Drainage Basin and a photo of a landslide near Suva, the capital of the Republic of Fiji in 1997**



Road

Residential housing

Forests

Rewa Drainage Basin

Mount Victoria 1360m

Nairukuruku

Navolau

Suva

Landslide

Legend:
○ Gauging station
★ Landslide
▲ Mountain
- - Rewa Drainage Basin

N

0   10   20km
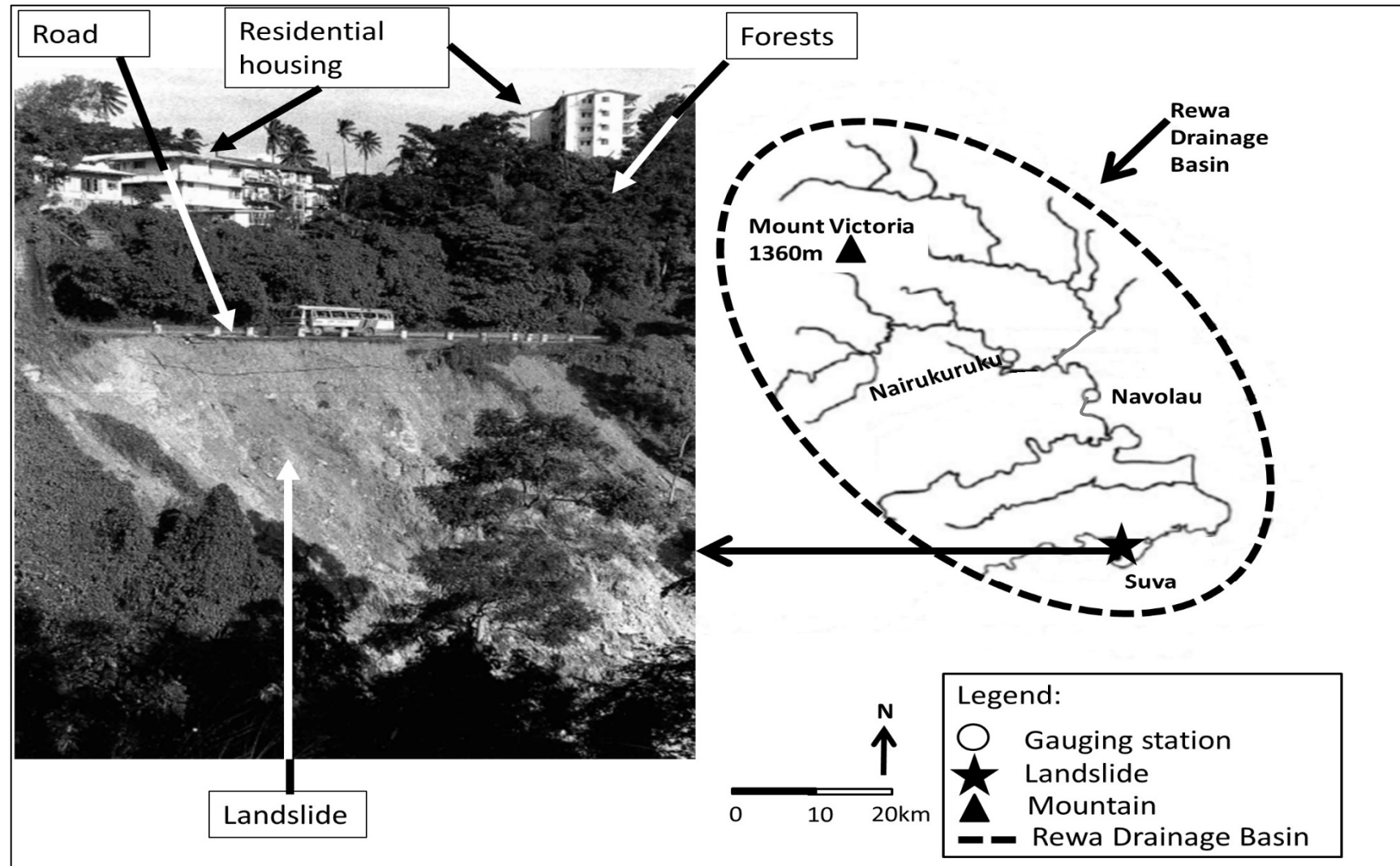
**Resource 7 for Question 3**

**Size of market for chemicals in 2000 and 2020**
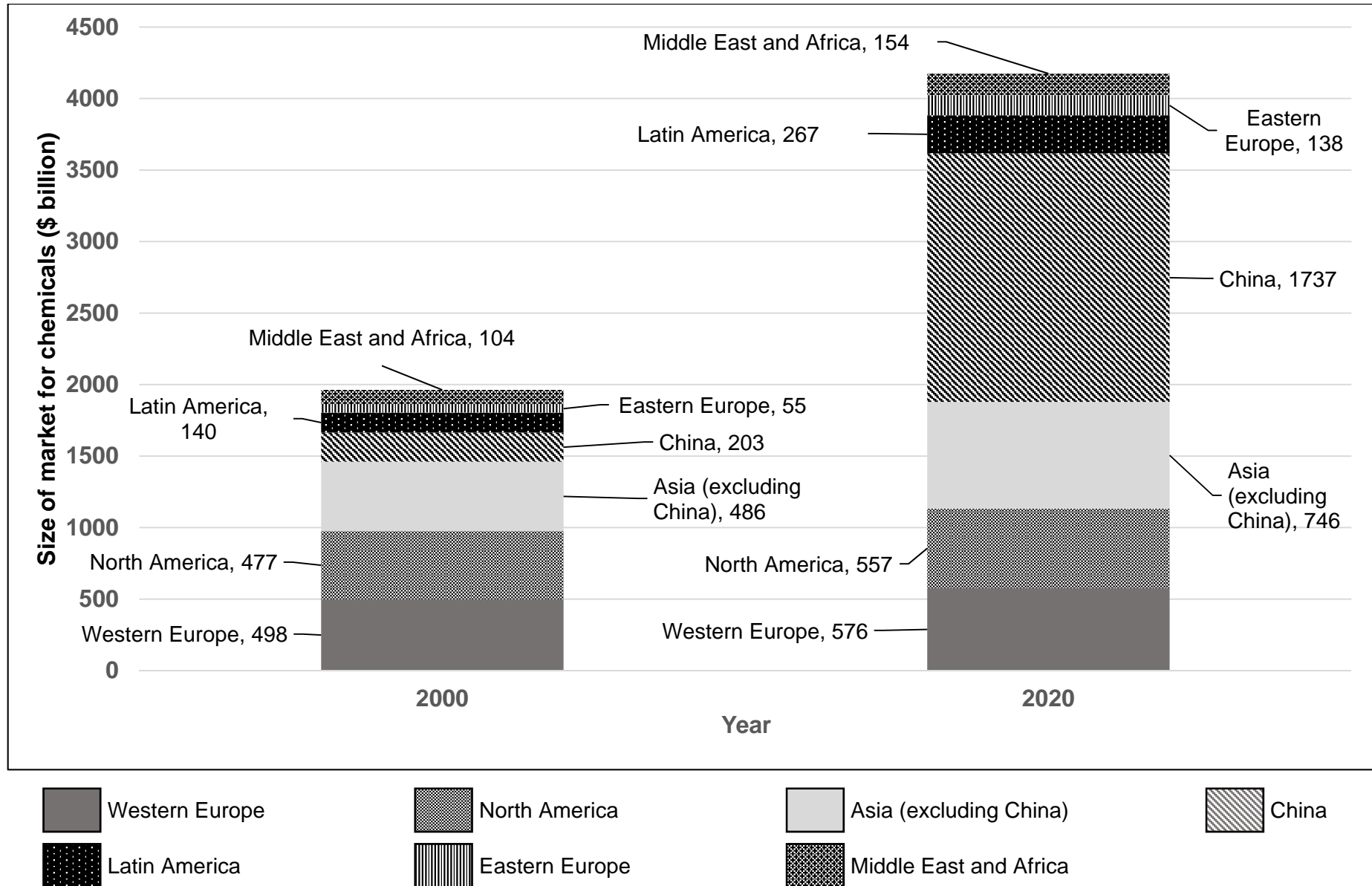
**Resource 8 for Question 3**

**Production sites of Wacker, a German chemical company**

| Region | Location | Year established | Size (m$^2$) | Employees |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | Burghausen, Germany | 1914 | 2,000,000 | 10,000 |
| | Stetten, Germany | 1924 | 120,000 | 70 |
| | Cologne, Germany | 1960 | 256,000 | 70 |
| | Nuenchritz, Germany | 1998 | 1,300,000 | 1,500 |
| | Jena, Germany | 2005 | NA | NA |
| | Halle, Germany | 2007 | NA | NA |
| | Pilsen, Czech Republic | 2007 | NA | 45 |
| | Holla, Norway | 2010 | 240,000 | 180 |
| | Leon, Spain | 2016 | NA | NA |
| Americas | Adrian, USA | 1969 | 970,000 | 540 |
| | Calvert City, USA | 1998 | 60,000 | 110 |
| | Chino, USA | 1999 | 10,000 | 40 |
| | Eddyville, USA | 1999 | 145,000 | 20 |
| | North Canton, USA | 2002 | 3,000 | 30 |
| | Charleston, USA | 2011 | NA | 650 |
| | Jandira, Brazil | 1977 | 22,000 | 100 |
| Asia | Zhangjiagang, China | 2005 | 300,000 | NA |
| | Shunde, China | 2008 | 10,000 | 50 |
| | Nanjing, China | 2009 | 130,000 | NA |
| | Ulsan, South Korea | 2008 | NA | NA |
| | Jincheon, South Korea | 2010 | 10,000 | 40 |
| | Kolkata, India | 1999 | 61,000 | 160 |
| | Tsukuba, Japan | 1999 | 30,000 | NA |

*Note:*

*NA – Data unavailable*

**Resource 9 for Question 3**

**Article on pollution by the chemical industry in China**

In China, there have been protests against chemical factories that are blamed for carcinogens that enter water supplies and the food chain.

While the government insists it is cleaning up pollution far faster than other nations at a similar dirty stage of development, many toxic industries have simply been relocated to impoverished, poorly regulated rural areas.

Chinese farmers are almost four times more likely to die of liver cancer and twice more likely to die of stomach cancer than the global average, according to study commissioned by the World Bank. The domestic media is increasingly filled with reports of "cancer villages" - clusters of the disease near dirty factories.

The vast majority are on the wealthy eastern coast, the first area in China to accept "outsourced" dirty industries from overseas. But as these regions have moved up the value chain and tightened regulations, there are signs that the pollution and cancer belt may be moving inland to areas that are either less aware of the dangers or too poor to turn away business.

Deep in the scorched dry countryside of northeast Yunnan, the residents of Xinglong fear they may soon join the list of sick villages. An acrid stench assails the senses near the Luliang City Industrial Park, the thicket of polluting factories that locals blame for an outbreak of deadly tumours.
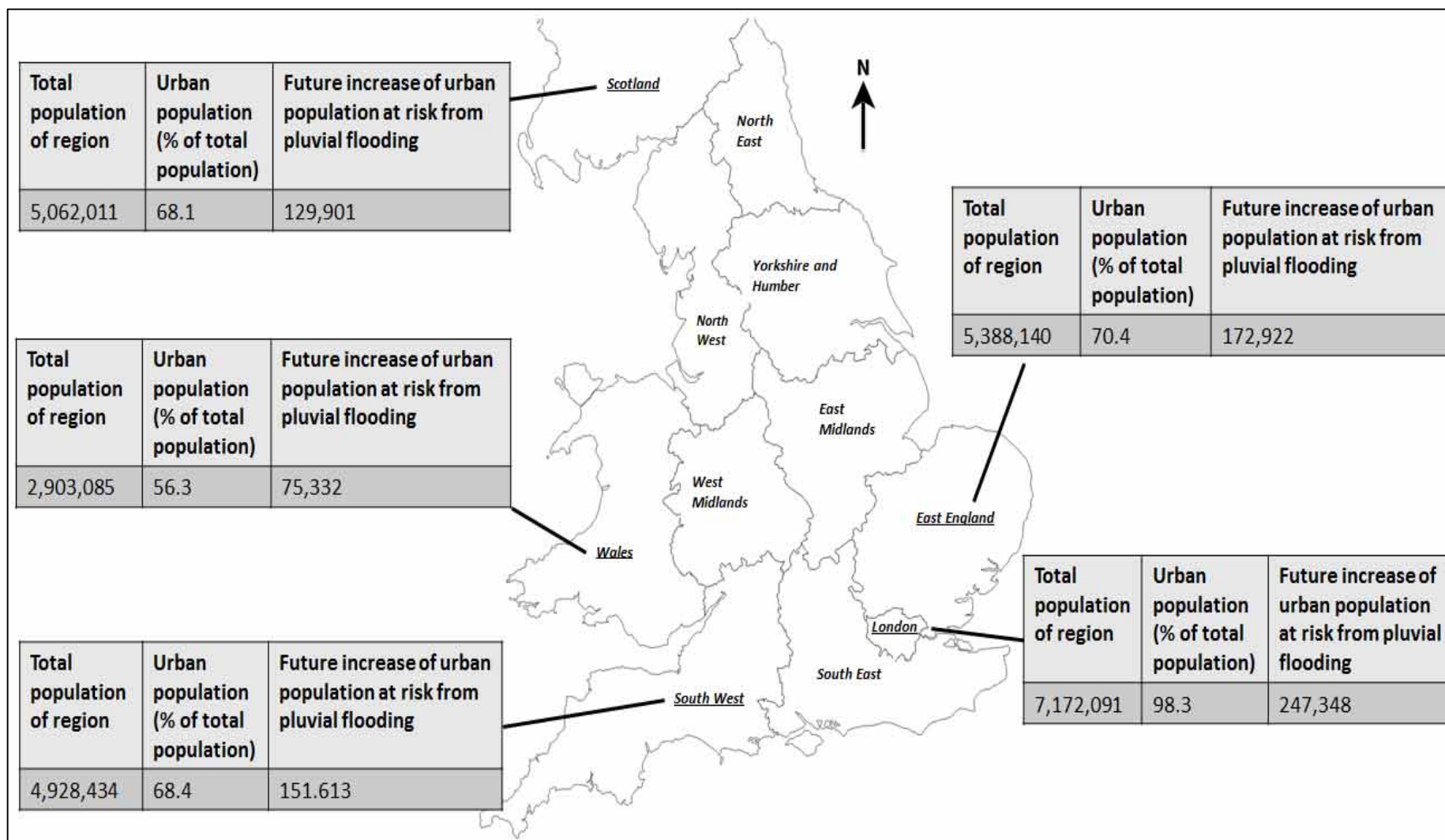
When locals tried to protest, they said they were blocked by the authorities because the chemical factories contribute to the local economy.

Most locals blamed the toxins that flowed from the chemical factories into the nearby Nanpan River and ground water supply.

Source: The Guardian (2010), China's 'cancer villages' reveal dark side of economic boom

**Resource 10 for Question 4**

**Population characteristics of selected regions in the United Kingdom (UK)**

| Total population of region | Urban population (% of total population) | Future increase of urban population at risk from pluvial flooding |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 5,062,011 | 68.1 | 129,901 |

| Total population of region | Urban population (% of total population) | Future increase of urban population at risk from pluvial flooding |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 5,388,140 | 70.4 | 172,922 |

| Total population of region | Urban population (% of total population) | Future increase of urban population at risk from pluvial flooding |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 2,903,085 | 56.3 | 75,332 |

| Total population of region | Urban population (% of total population) | Future increase of urban population at risk from pluvial flooding |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 4,928,434 | 68.4 | 151.613 |

| Total population of region | Urban population (% of total population) | Future increase of urban population at risk from pluvial flooding |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 7,172,091 | 98.3 | 247,348 |

Scotland

North East

Yorkshire and Humber

North West

East Midlands

West Midlands

East England

Wales

London

South East

South West

N

**Resource 11 for Question 4**

**Social-demographic characteristics of residents living in flood-risk and non-flood risk areas in the city of Belfast, North Ireland**

| Social – Demographic Characteristics | % of the population living in flood risk areas | % of the population living in non-flood risk areas |
|---|---|---|
| Older people ( 75+) | 7.4 | 6.8 |
| Poor Health | 13.3 | 12.2 |
| Unemployed | 4.8 | 4.3 |
| Households with no car | 37.6 | 33.4 |
| Houses at/below street level | 90.8 | 92.6 |